

ASSIGNMENT 3

Textbook Assignment: "Service Rifle and Pistol Marksmanship" and "Combat Maneuvers, Formations, Patrols, and Ambushes." Pages 3-27 through 4-19.

Learning Objective: Identify the fire characteristics of rifles and machine guns, and denote the different classes of fire with respect to the target, the ground, and the gun.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3-5 THROUGH 3-7, MATCH THE TYPE OF FIRE WITH RESPECT TO THE TARGET IN COLUMN B WITH THE FIRE DESCRIPTION IN COLUMN A. NOT EVERY RESPONSE IN COLUMN B IS USED.

		A. FIRE <u>DESCRIPTIONS</u>	B. FIRE <u>TYPES</u>
3-1.	After the bullet has been fired from the weapon, its curved path in flight through the air is known as its	3-5. Fire delivered perpendicular to the enemy flank	1. Enfilade 2. Flanking
	1. horizontal shot pattern 2. trajectory 3. beaten zone 4. air resistance	3-6. Fire delivered so the long axis of the beaten zone corresponds with the long axis of the target	3. Frontal 4. Oblique
3-2.	Of the following characteristics of firing, which ones apply to rifles as well as machine guns?	3-7. Fire delivered perpendicular to the enemy front	
	1. Trajectory and danger space 2. Burst of fire and beaten zone 3. Shot pattern and dispersion 4. Each of the above		
3-3.	A burst of automatic fire for normal ground targets is approximately how many rounds?		
	1. 5 to 15 2. 2 to 5 3. 10 to 20 4. 4 to 10		
3-4.	Because of dispersion, the impact pattern on a horizontal target is a long, narrow ellipse. This is known as the	3-8. Fire that strikes the ground from above at a considerable angle. The danger space is practically limited to the beaten zone	1. Overhead 2. Plunging 3. Grazing 4. Searching
	1. trajectory 2. cone of dispersion 3. beaten zone or horizontal shot pattern 4. vertical shot pattern or beaten zone	3-9. Fire delivered over the heads of friendly troops 3-10. Fire in which the trajectory is not over 68 inches	

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3-8 THROUGH 3-10, MATCH THE TYPE OF FIRE CLASSIFIED WITH RESPECT TO THE GROUND IN COLUMN B WITH THE FIRE DESCRIPTION IN COLUMN A. NOT EVERY RESPONSE IN COLUMN B IS USED.

	A. FIRE <u>DESCRIPTIONS</u>	B. FIRE <u>TYPES</u>
3-8.	Fire that strikes the ground from above at a considerable angle. The danger space is practically limited to the beaten zone	1. Overhead 2. Plunging 3. Grazing 4. Searching
3-9.	Fire delivered over the heads of friendly troops	
3-10.	Fire in which the trajectory is not over 68 inches	

- 3-11. A machine gun on a tripod is capable of delivering accurate overhead fire because of which of the following factors?
1. The small, uniform dispersion of the cone of fire
 2. The high rate of fire
 3. The gun is kept in reserve
 4. The large, uniform dispersion of the cone of fire
- 3-12. To permit overhead machine gun fire on a target, the gunner must direct the cone of fire in which of the following ways?
1. To have a minimum clearance
 2. To pass over the heads of friendly troops
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. To be fixed fire
- 3-13. When applying the leader's rule, you select a safe point of advancement at an estimated range of 1,000 yards and lay the gun on target. Then without disturbing the lay of the gun, you place the rear sight at what setting?
1. 500 yards
 2. 1,000 yards
 3. 1,500 yards
 4. 1,600 yards

Learning Objective: Specify the principles of fire discipline, control, and distribution as they apply to platoon firing, fire squads, rifle fire, machine gun fire, and firing commands.

- 3-14. Which of the following techniques is best for estimating by eye the range of a target that exceeds 500 yards?
1. Estimate the entire distance to the target in units, each 100 yards long
 2. Select a point halfway to the target and estimate the range of this point in units, then double the estimate
 3. Select a point one fourth of the way to the target and estimate the range of this point in units, each 200 yards long, then double the estimate
- 3-15. When estimating by eye the distance to a target in which the intervening ground is hidden, you should pick a prominent object to the right or left of the target and at the same range, toward which the intervening ground is visible, and then estimate the distance to this object. This is known as using a/an
1. alternate estimate
 2. mental arc
 3. substitute object
 4. alternate object
- 3-16. The method of estimating range by observing flights of tracer bullets or the points where projectiles strike is called fire by
1. observation of fire
 2. fire discipline
 3. impact observation
 4. trajectory observation
- 3-17. Fire discipline of a squad is the responsibility of what individual?
1. The squad leader
 2. The machine gunner
 3. The assistant machine gunner
 4. The assistant squad leader

- 3-18. Effective fire control ensures which of the following factors?
1. That ammunition is conserved
 2. That the surprise effect is not lost
 3. That application of fire is on the proper targets
 4. Each of the above
- 3-19. In distributed fire, the width of the target covered by a rifleman is the maximum on which he can deliver fire accurately without
1. exceeding a 10-degree arc
 2. changing positions
 3. exceeding a 30-degree arc
 4. changing the windage settings
- 3-20. Unless otherwise ordered in platoon firing, each squad covers what amount of the target?
1. Just the portion immediately in front of it
 2. One fourth of the target
 3. One half of the target
 4. The complete target
- 3-21. The preferred width of a machine gun target is how many mils?
1. Less than 50
 2. 50 to 75
 3. 75 to 100
 4. 100 to 125

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3-22 THROUGH 3-24, MATCH THE FIRE COMMAND FOR MACHINE GUNS IN COLUMN B WITH THE TARGET DESCRIBED IN COLUMN A. NOT ALL RESPONSES IN COLUMN B ARE USED.

	A. TARGET <u>DESCRIPTIONS</u>	B. FIRE <u>COMMANDS</u>
3-22.	Target is less than 50 mils wide and less than the beaten zone in depth	1. Fixed 2. Traverse 3. No. 1 gun, right half; No. 2 gun, left half; traverse
3-23.	The target is less than the width of the beaten zone of the machine gun	4. Search
3-24.	The target is deeper than the length of the beaten zone and is moving slowly toward the two machine guns	
3-25.	By what means does a leader of a machine gun fire unit issue his instructions?	1. Message 2. Radio 3. Fire commands 4. Hand signals

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3-26 THROUGH 3-28, MATCH THE FIRE COMMAND ELEMENT FOR MACHINE GUNS IN COLUMN B WITH THE FIRING INFORMATION IN COLUMN A. NOT ALL RESPONSES IN COLUMN B ARE USED.

	A. FIRING <u>INFORMATION</u>	B. FIRE COMMAND <u>ELEMENTS</u>
3-26.	Designation of gun crew to fire	1. Method of fire
3-27.	Direction of, type of, and range to the target	2. Fire 3. Target designation
3-28.	Command to start firing	4. Alert
3-29.	A fire command, such as <i>quickfire</i> , should be given to riflemen or automatic riflemen just after the <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. alert of a possible target 2. target description 3. range to the target 4. target assignment 	
3-30.	When the target is to the right or left of an easily visible reference point, the distance between the target and reference point is reported by what unit of measurement? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arm length 2. Degree 3. Finger width 4. Pace 	
3-31.	A final protective line is what type of predetermined line? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where visibility is poor 2. Where the fence line is located 3. Where bands of grazing fire interlock 4. Where the elevation and direction of fire is not fixed 	

Learning Objective: Specify methods of moving individuals and formations in a combat area and conditions under which individual methods should be used.

- 3-32. When moving on foot in enemy controlled terrain, you should use which of the following methods?
1. Move short distances quickly
 2. Pick your next position before moving
 3. Pick an alternate route before moving
 4. Each of the above
- 3-33. When crossing roads, trails, and rivers in a combat zone, you should cross at what location?
1. An area with the most cover and concealment
 2. Any culvert large enough to crawl through
 3. Any low spot to help avoid detection
 4. Any curve to cut down on the distance you can be seen
- 3-34. When hitting the dirt or deck while armed with an M16 rifle, you should take which of the following actions?
1. Slide your hand to the heel of the butt
 2. Hold the rifle in one hand and break your fall with the other
 3. Be sure to break your fall with the rifle butt
 4. Grip the rifle by the sling near the sling swivel
- 3-35. Of the following factors, which one does NOT determine whether the high or low crawl should be used?
1. Visibility
 2. Speed required
 3. Cover or concealment
 4. Number of troops moving

- 3-36. When using the low crawl, you should carry an M16 rifle in what manner?
1. Cradle it in your arms
 2. Grip it by the sling near the butt and pull it with the muzzle to the rear
 3. Grip it by the sling near the upper sling swivel and let the balance rest in your forearm
 4. Grip it by the muzzle and let the butt drag along the ground

- 3-37. When on a night patrol very near an enemy encampment, you should use what method of moving?

1. Rush
2. Low crawl
3. High crawl
4. Walking silently

- 3-38. From a standing position, you are trying to assume the prone position silently. With one hand, you first feel the ground and clear it of a noisemaking object. What is your next step?

1. Lower both knees to the ground at the same time until they support the weight of your body
2. Lower your knees to the ground one at a time until your weight is supported by one hand and both knees
3. Lower both knees while falling forward on your stomach
4. Lower both knees while falling forward on your right or left elbow

Learning Objective: Indicate actions to be taken by an individual when he is caught in the light of an overhead or ground flare.

- 3-39. If you are caught in the open when an overhead flare goes off, you should take which of the following actions?

1. Crouch low and remain motionless until the flare burns out
2. Immediately hit the dirt or deck until the flare burns out
3. Move out of the lighted area as quickly and quietly as possible
4. Silently get in the prone position as fast as possible

- 3-40. In which of the following situations should you crouch as low as possible and remain motionless when caught by an overhead flare?

1. When crossing barbed wire
2. When caught in an open field
3. Both 1 and 2 above
4. When assaulting an enemy position

Learning Objective: Differentiate between types of fire team formations relative to purpose, use, and their limitations under given combat conditions: specify the duties of the fire team leader assigned to basic fire team formations and movements.

- 3-41. When, if ever, must the squad leader have each individual maintain exact distances between individuals and units that are in combat formations?

1. When the formations are under heavy enemy fire
2. When he cannot maintain control in another way
3. When he is using hand-and-arm signals to communicate
4. Never

3-42. In basic fire team formations, the fire team leader should place himself in what position?

1. Between rifleman No. 1 and rifleman No. 2
2. Where he can best observe the fire team
3. Where he can best be protected
4. In the foremost position

3-43. The automatic rifleman is positioned within the basic fire team formation to ensure that he can perform which of the following functions?

1. Direct rifleman No. 1
2. Receive ammunition from rifleman No. 2
3. Provide security for the fire team
4. Quickly deliver fire to each flank

3-44. In a fire-team column formation, the firepower is limited in what direction?

1. Front
2. Right flank
3. Left flank
4. Rear

3-45. In regard to firepower, an echelon-right formation provides

1. maximum firepower to the front
2. all-around security
3. minimum firepower to the front and maximum to the right
4. maximum firepower to the right and to the front

3-46. If you are assigned as fire team leader, what factors will control the type of fire-team formation you use?

1. Visibility and types of weapons
2. Ease of control and speed
3. Enemy firepower and ease of control
4. Terrain features and tactical situations

Learning Objective: Specify the kinds of rifle squad formations used in given combat situations and how squad formations are changed to meet changing tactical situations.

3-47. When a unit is moving in the fog or through the woods, the squad column should be used because it provides which of the following benefits?

1. Good control and maneuverability
2. Security to the front and both flanks
3. Maximum firepower to the front
4. Protection to exposed flanks

3-48. When the squad formation is being changed, which of the following squad members should be used as the pivot?

1. Squad leader
2. First fire team
3. Second fire team
4. Third fire team

Learning Objective: Specify the kinds of rifle platoon formations used under given combat conditions.

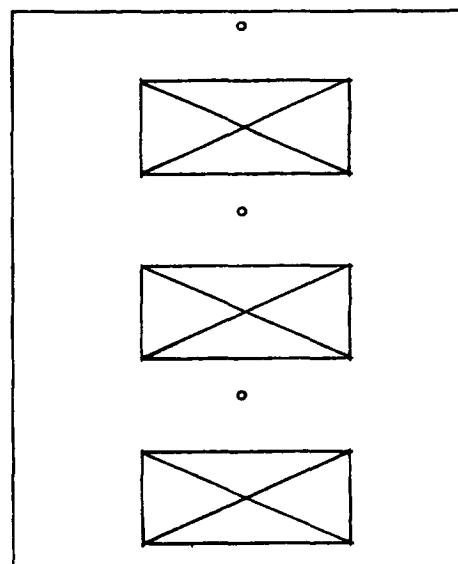


Figure 3A

IN ANSWERING QUESTION 3-49, REFER TO
FIGURE 3A.

3-49. The platoon formation shown is used by the platoon leader under which of the following situations?

1. Maximum security to both flanks is required
2. Maximum speed and control are required
3. The enemy is known to be in the area
4. Maximum firepower to the front is required

3-50. When the enemy's position is to the front and to the left of you, what type of platoon formation should you use to direct maximum firepower at the enemy?

1. Platoon line
2. Platoon skirmishers left
3. Platoon echelon left
4. Platoon wedge

3-51. There is a total of how many different elements in a rifle company's attack formations?

1. Six
2. Two
3. Three
4. Five

3-52. The task of taking an assigned objective is given to what element of a rifle company?

1. The main attacking force
2. The supporting attack force
3. The weapons platoon

3-53. The formation of one platoon in attack and two in reserve is used when the rifle company is in which of the following situations?

1. One or both flanks are exposed and the enemy's location is unknown
2. A wide area must be cleared rapidly
3. Its maximum firepower is to the front
4. Detailed information on the enemy's position is available

Learning Objective: Specify the purpose and use of the weapons unit formation during an attack.

3-54. A large volume of mortar, rocket, or machine gun fire delivered on an enemy position during an assault is designed to keep the enemy pinned down and is called a/an

1. covering fire
2. supporting fire
3. base of fire
4. attack by fire

3-55. What person is responsible for the security of a mortar team assigned to a rifle unit?

1. The platoon leader
2. The senior rifle unit leader
3. The squad leader
4. The company commander

3-56. When a weapons unit is assigned to a rifle unit, the targets for the unit are assigned by the

1. weapons unit leader
2. senior rifle unit leader
3. support attack force leader
4. reserve attack force leader

Learning Objective: Describe a patrol in terms of its objective and orders.

3-57. What is the main objective of most Seabee patrols?

1. Static defense
2. Delaying the enemy
3. Security patrolling
4. Aggressive patrolling

3-58. As leader of a reconnaissance patrol, you may engage your unit in combat to accomplish which of the following goals?

1. To destroy an enemy patrol
2. To accomplish your mission
3. To delay an enemy attack
4. To confuse an enemy attack

3-59. Of the following types of information, which should be contained in a patrol order?

1. Time of departure and time of return
2. Communications plan for the mission
3. General route to the objective position
4. Each of the above

Learning Objective: Define the duties and positions of patrol personnel and techniques of control, security, and movement.

3-60. Where in a patrol should the patrol leader position himself?

1. At the head of the patrol
2. Where he can best control the patrol
3. Near the center of the patrol
4. At the rear of the patrol

3-61. When you are the patrol leader and the route takes you near an enemy position, you should issue orders to control the patrol in which of the following ways?

1. By halting the patrol and giving each man his orders one at a time
2. By giving hand-and-arm signals only while on the move
3. By using sound signals only while on the move
4. By assembling the patrol and passing the word orally to the assembly

3-62. The responsibility of the point in a patrol is to investigate which of the following positions?

1. The area to both sides of the route of march only
2. The area directly in front of the patrol only
3. The rallying points before the patrol arrives
4. The front and sides of the route of march

3-63. The progress of the patrol toward its final objective is regulated by a series of preplanned points known as

1. intermediate objectives
2. primary objectives
3. rallying points
4. alternate objectives

3-64. When you are on a patrol that has been ambushed and the patrol is forced to separate, you should immediately proceed to what location?

1. Primary objective
2. Closest alternate objective
3. Closest rallying point
4. Intermediate objective

3-65. When you plan a patrol, which, if any, of the following factors governs the operation?

1. Personnel
2. Mission
3. Time
4. None of the above

3-66. After a mission has been studied and its tasks identified, which of the following factors must be considered to execute the mission?

1. Personnel
2. Equipment
3. Organization
4. Each of the above

- 3-67. The size of a patrol, its route, and the types of weapons and equipment it will carry are all affected by which of the following factors?
1. Terrain features, cover, and concealment
 2. Troop disposition, strength, and capabilities
 3. Time left before departure of the patrol
 4. Distance the patrol must cover
- 3-68. Each of your patrol members should carry a poncho, a pair of gloves, and an extra pair of socks in addition to the uniform and web equipment he is wearing. All of this gear is classified as what type of equipment?
1. Enroute
 2. Control
 3. Objective
 4. Routine
- 3-69. The patrol's mission, general instructions, and a short briefing of the situation are given to patrol members in what format?
1. The patrol order
 2. The warning order
 3. The complete detailed plan
 4. The patrol leaders' order
- 3-70. Suppose your patrol requires fire support to divert the enemy's attention while you are leaving friendly lines. Which, if any, of the following patrol planning steps covers this situation?
1. Execute the mission
 2. Organize the patrol
 3. Coordinate
 4. None of the above
- 3-71. When it is not possible to make an aerial reconnaissance while your patrol is preparing for a mission, you should try to obtain the required information in which of the following ways?
1. By enlarging area maps
 2. By studying aerial photographs
 3. By observing from a vantage point
- 3-72. Before issuing orders to members of his patrol, a patrol leader should take which of the following actions?
1. Inspect men and equipment
 2. Describe the plan orally
 3. Rehearse the mission by day and by night
 4. Announce departure and return times only
- 3-73. Even though time is limited, a patrol must always rehearse its actions at which of the following times?
1. At the point where the patrol will leave friendly lines
 2. At the point where the patrol will return to friendly lines
 3. At the objective area
 4. At the site where the patrol is likely to be ambushed
- 3-74. A patrol's formation in combat or on a reconnaissance mission en route to an objective is known as its
1. general organization
 2. conduct during the patrol
 3. organization for movement
 4. coordination for the patrol

3-75. When a patrol departs friendly lines and plans to be out 2 days, the patrol leader must be sure to obtain which of the following information?

1. Challenge for the second day only
2. Password for the second day only
3. Passwords and challenges for both days
4. Codewords and authentication keys for both days